

Report on Basic Demographic Information and Results of Twelve Month  
Follow-up Procedure For Adults Completing Prison Treatment Programs

Presented to: Division of Alcohol and Drug Abuse:  
State of South Dakota

By: Gary R. Leonardson, Ph.D.  
Mountain Plains Research  
55 Rodeo Trail  
Dillon, MT 59725  
406-683-6424  
mpr@zipmt.com

December 23, 2006

**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

**A summary of the basic findings for Adult DOC programs is presented in this section.**

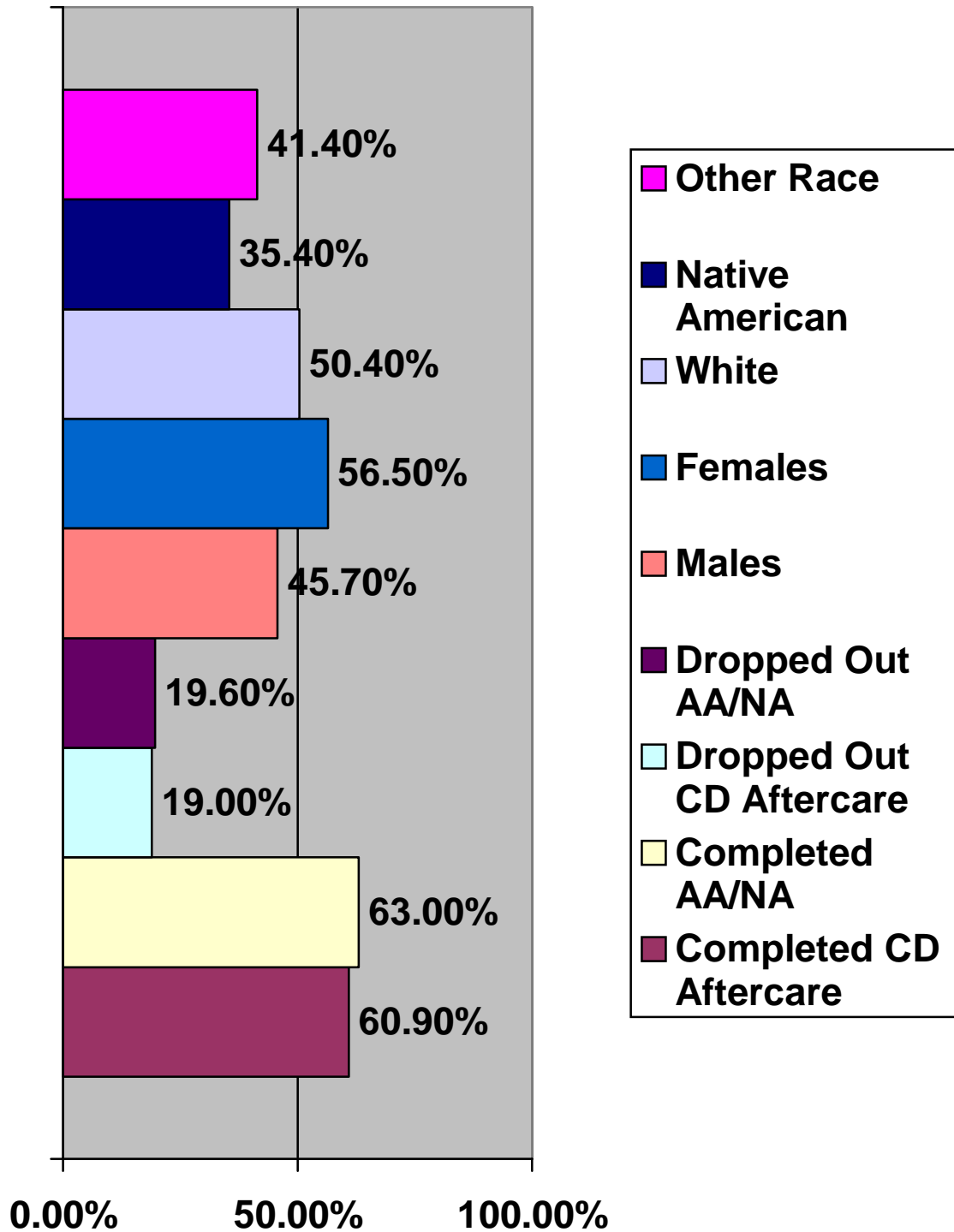
- ◆ The overall substance abstinence rate for those in the 12-month follow-up survey was 46.4 percent.
- ◆ Older persons had better outcome results (not using substances, arrest free, not absconding, and non-violation of parole) than did younger people.
- ◆ People who were working had much better outcome results in each area (not using substances, arrest free, not absconding, and non-violation of parole) than did those not working.
- ◆ Persons with higher levels of education had much better outcomes (substance use, arrest, abscond, parole violations) than did those with lower levels of education.
- ◆ Clients with a history of work problems had much poorer outcomes (greater substance use and more parole violations) than did those with few (or no) problems at work.
- ◆ Problems at school and with the law, encountered before age 15, were highly correlated with poor outcomes in each area assessed at follow-up.
- ◆ Clients who attended AA meetings had superior outcome results (not using substances, arrest free, not absconding, and non-violation of parole) compared to those who dropped out of AA.
- ◆ Clients who attended aftercare had better outcome results (not using substances, arrest free, not absconding, and non-violation of parole) than did those who dropped out of aftercare.
- ◆ Participants in the treatment programs who liked the program (rated it high) were less likely to use substances or violate parole.
- ◆ Clients who rated individual or group counseling high

were less likely to violate other provisions of their parole or use substances.

- ◆ Parole officers' assessments of compliance with parole plans were significantly related to abstinence, arrest, violation of parole, and absconder status. The officers' perceptions were closely related to the performances of clients. High ratings by the officers were associated with good outcomes (less drinking, fewer arrests, fewer parole violations, and fewer absconders).
- ◆ Parole officers' assessments of clients' relationships with family members were highly correlated with abstinence, arrest, violation of parole status, and absconder status. Again, the officers' perceptions were closely related to the performance of clients. Good perceived relationships were correlated with good performances by the clients.
- ◆ Parole officers' assessments of clients' relationships with peers/friends were significantly related to abstinence, arrest, violation of parole, and absconder status. The officers' perceptions quite accurately reflected the reality of the performances of the clients in these areas. Good peer relations were correlated with good outcome performances.
- ◆ Parole officers' assessments of clients' employment progress were highly correlated with abstinence, arrest, violation of parole, and absconder status. The officers' perceptions were closely related to the performances of clients. Good perceived employment progress was correlated with good performances by the clients.
- ◆ Parole officers' assessments of the probability of remaining arrest free were highly correlated with clients' performances related to abstinence, arrests, violation of parole, and absconder status. The officers' perceptions were closely related to the performances of clients. Of course, the officers often had hindsight as a guide in judging the performance of the clients.

- ◆ Counselors' ratings of the clients' performances in the outpatient treatment program were significantly related to abstinence, absconding, and parole violations. High ratings were correlated with greater abstinence, less absconding, and fewer parole violations.
- ◆ Counselors' ratings of the clients' overall performances in the program were significantly related to abstinence, absconding, and parolee violation. High ratings were related to greater abstinence, and fewer parole violations, and less absconding.
- ◆ Counselors' ratings of the clients' performances in individual counseling sessions were significantly related to abstinence and parole violations. High ratings were correlated with greater abstinence, and fewer parole violations.
- ◆ Counselors' ratings of the clients' performances in group counseling sessions were significantly related to abstinence, absconding, and parole violations. High ratings were correlated with greater abstinence, fewer parole violations, and less absconding.
- ◆ Clients who had high ratings from their counselors in the relapse prevention part of the program were less likely to violate parole and had a higher abstinence rate.
- ◆ Counselors' perceptions of the likelihood of remaining substance abuse free were significantly related to outcome factors. Good ratings were related to greater abstinence, and fewer parole violations and arrests, and less absconding.
- ◆ Counselors' perceptions of the clients' prospects of being arrested were significantly related to abstinence, arrests, and parolee violations. Favorable ratings by the counselors of the clients were related to greater abstinence, fewer arrests, and fewer parole violations.

## Abstinence Rates: Various Groups



## Demographic Information (From MPR Intake Form)

### Ethnic Origin

Information for this section of the report was obtained from the MPR Adult Intake and History forms which were adapted and used by permission of New Standards, Inc. The information was collected for persons completing treatment programs between April 1999 and November 2006. Information from the Intake, History, and Discharge forms were available for a total of 4640 persons, although not everyone answered each question. The only two ethnic groups with notable numbers were White (64.9%) and Native American (24.7%), representing nearly 90.0 percent of the total.

| <b>Ethnicity</b> | <b>Number of Cases</b> | <b>Percent</b> |
|------------------|------------------------|----------------|
| Asian            | 25                     | 0.5%           |
| Black            | 158                    | 3.4%           |
| Hispanic         | 164                    | 3.6%           |
| Native American  | 1135                   | 24.7%          |
| White            | 2986                   | 64.9%          |
| Biracial         | 93                     | 2.0%           |
| Other            | 42                     | 0.9%           |
| Total            | 4603                   |                |

### Marital Status

Never married (55.2%) and divorced (25.4%) were the most frequently mentioned categories of marital status.

| <b>Marital Status</b> | <b>Number of Cases</b> | <b>Percent</b> |
|-----------------------|------------------------|----------------|
| Never Married         | 2516                   | 55.2%          |
| Divorced              | 1156                   | 25.4%          |
| Separated             | 219                    | 4.8%           |
| Widowed               | 57                     | 1.3%           |
| Married               | 608                    | 13.3%          |

|       |      |  |
|-------|------|--|
| Total | 4556 |  |
|-------|------|--|

#### **Educational Attainment**

High school diploma/GED was the most frequently mentioned category (75.8%), followed by: vocational/technical school (12.3%), no diploma earned (7.0%), and associate degree (3.2%).

| Highest Degree Earned       | Number of Cases | Percent |
|-----------------------------|-----------------|---------|
| No degree or diploma earned | 305             | 7.0%    |
| High school diploma/GED     | 3298            | 75.8%   |
| Vocational/technical school | 536             | 12.3%   |
| Associate Degree            | 138             | 3.2%    |
| Bachelor's Degree           | 58              | 1.3%    |
| Master's Degree             | 15              | 0.3%    |
| M.D./J.D./Doctorate         | 1               | 0.0%    |
| Total                       | 4351            |         |

#### **Current Employment Status**

At entry into the treatment programs, less than one-half were employed either part- or full-time. The most common employment status was unemployed (47.0%).

| Employment Status    | Number of Cases | Percent |
|----------------------|-----------------|---------|
| Incarcerated         | 298             | 7.2     |
| Full-time employment | 1463            | 35.3    |
| Part-time employment | 168             | 4.1     |
| Unemployed           | 1965            | 47.0    |
| Retired              | 34              | 0.8     |
| Disabled             | 133             | 3.2     |
| Homemaker            | 9               | 0.2     |
| Student              | 76              | 1.8     |

|       |      |        |
|-------|------|--------|
| Total | 4146 | 100.1% |
|-------|------|--------|

### **Financial Assistance**

Some (3.5%) of the clients were receiving disability compensation or welfare (0.6%), and a few (0.2%) were receiving both.

| <b>Financial Assistance</b>       | <b>Number of Cases</b> | <b>Percent Yes</b> |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------|
| Receiving Disability Compensation | 4515                   | 3.5%               |
| Receiving Welfare                 | 4489                   | 0.6%               |

### **Treatment Payment**

Since the clients were from treatment programs in facilities of the South Dakota State Department of Corrections (DOC), participants were not required to pay for their treatment. Not everyone responded to the question.

| <b>Payment Type</b>      | <b>Number Answering Yes</b> | <b>Percent</b> |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------|
| Medicare                 | 22                          | 0.5%           |
| Medicaid                 | 27                          | 0.6%           |
| Blue Cross/Blue Shield   | 5                           | 0.1%           |
| Private/group insurance  | 20                          | 0.5%           |
| HMO                      | 3                           | 0.1%           |
| Self-pay                 | 135                         | 3.1%           |
| Other                    | 4147                        | 92.6%          |
| Total Possible Responses | 4359                        |                |



## Referral Source

The Court (71.5%) was the most frequent referral source. Other common referral sources were 'Other' (32.7%), Self (3.7%), and Family (2.0%). Since there were multiple referral sources, the column percents equal more than 100.

| Referral Source      | Number of Cases | Percent Checking Category |
|----------------------|-----------------|---------------------------|
| Court                | 3246            | 71.5%                     |
| Detox center         | 19              | 0.4%                      |
| Employer/EAP         | 6               | 0.1%                      |
| Family               | 90              | 2.0%                      |
| Friends              | 55              | 1.2%                      |
| Mental health worker | 56              | 1.3%                      |
| Physician            | 17              | 0.4%                      |
| School               | 10              | 0.2%                      |
| Self                 | 166             | 3.7%                      |
| Social worker        | 24              | 0.5%                      |
| Other                | 1461            | 32.7%                     |

## Reasons For Entering Treatment

It is obvious that these particular clients entered treatment for reasons external to themselves, since they were in DOC facilities or programs. 'Other' court action (60.4%) was the most frequent reason for entering treatment, followed by DWI or DUI arrests (34.3%) and In Lieu of Incarceration (22.0%). Since persons could make multiple responses, the sum of the percents is more than 100.

| Reasons                  | Number of Cases | Percent Yes |
|--------------------------|-----------------|-------------|
| DWI or DUI arrest        | 1516            | 34.3%       |
| Other court action       | 2703            | 60.4%       |
| In lieu of incarceration | 962             | 22.0%       |

|                            |    |      |
|----------------------------|----|------|
| Ultimatum from employer    | 14 | 0.3% |
| Ultimatum from spouse/mate | 22 | 0.5% |

**Most Recent Chemicals Used (From Intake Form)**

Upon admission to the treatment programs, it was found that the most common drugs used were alcohol, marijuana, and cocaine. Nearly all (95.6%) had used alcohol and 81.3 percent had used marijuana at some time.

| <b>Substance</b> | <b>Within 24 Hours</b> | <b>Within 2-7 Days</b> | <b>Within 8-30 Days</b> | <b>Over a Month Ago</b> | <b>Never Used</b> |
|------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|
| Alcohol          | 1.0%                   | 1.0%                   | 1.8%                    | 91.8%                   | 4.4%              |
| Marijuana        | 0.8%                   | 0.4%                   | 0.8%                    | 79.3%                   | 18.7%             |
| Cocaine          | 0.2%                   | 0.2%                   | 0.4%                    | 53.2%                   | 46.1%             |
| Stimulants       | 0.5%                   | 0.2%                   | 0.4%                    | 51.0%                   | 47.9%             |
| Sedatives        | 0.1%                   | 0.1%                   | 0.2%                    | 25.3%                   | 74.4%             |
| Opiates          | 0.2%                   | 0.1%                   | 0.2%                    | 25.9%                   | 73.7%             |
| Tranquilizers    | 0.3%                   | 0.0%                   | 0.2%                    | 20.3%                   | 79.2%             |
| Hallucinogens    | 0.1%                   | 0.1%                   | 0.2%                    | 40.7%                   | 58.9%             |
| Painkillers      | 0.3%                   | 0.2%                   | 0.1%                    | 30.2%                   | 69.3%             |
| Other            | 0.5%                   | 0.1%                   | 0.1%                    | 22.8%                   | 76.5%             |

## Demographic Information From Adult History Form

### Work Outside Home

Most (66.1%) of the clients were working either part- or full-time, but a large minority was unemployed at entry into the treatment programs.

| Work Outside Home | Number of Cases | Percent |
|-------------------|-----------------|---------|
| Yes, full-time    | 2770            | 60.5%   |
| Yes, part-time    | 254             | 5.6%    |
| No, by choice     | 185             | 4.0%    |
| No, unemployed    | 1367            | 29.9%   |
| Total             | 4576            |         |

### Personal Income Last Year

Considering the relatively high number of unemployed persons, it was not surprising that many of those in the treatment programs had personal incomes of less than \$10,000 per year. Few made more than \$30,000 per year.

| Personal Income Categories | Number of Cases | Percent |
|----------------------------|-----------------|---------|
| Less than \$10,000         | 1986            | 44.1%   |
| \$10,001 to \$20,000       | 816             | 18.1%   |
| \$20,001 to \$30,000       | 512             | 11.4%   |
| \$30,001 to \$50,000       | 228             | 5.1%    |
| Over \$50,000              | 90              | 2.0%    |
| Don't want to say          | 868             | 19.3%   |
| Total                      | 4500            |         |

### Family Income Last Year

As would be expected, family income levels were higher than personal income levels, but these income amounts were quite modest with only 13.7 percent reporting family incomes over \$30,000.

| Family Income Categories | Number of Cases | Percent |
|--------------------------|-----------------|---------|
| Less than \$10,000       | 1271            | 29.0%   |
| \$10,001 to \$20,000     | 674             | 15.4%   |
| \$20,001 to \$30,000     | 516             | 11.8%   |
| \$30,001 to \$50,000     | 364             | 8.3%    |
| Over \$50,000            | 235             | 5.4%    |
| Don't want to say        | 1324            | 30.2%   |
| Total                    | 4384            |         |

### Place of Residence

Most clients have lived a majority of their lives in cities.

| Place of Residence                   | City  | Town  | Rural Area |
|--------------------------------------|-------|-------|------------|
| Where do you live now?               | 53.6% | 28.0% | 18.4%      |
| Where have you lived most your life? | 55.0% | 26.9% | 18.0%      |

## Problem Areas

The clients were asked a series of questions about personal or family problems or situations. Most clients (78.3%) had been in a treatment program, and nearly one-half (43.3%) had encountered problems with family members drinking. Other prominent problem areas were: treated for depression (28.6%), family members using drugs (26.5%), and physical abuse or 'beat up' before age 18 (24.5%).

| Problem Areas   | Number of Cases | Percent Yes |
|---|-----------------|-------------|
| Have you been in treatment before?                        | 4610            | 78.3%       |
| Did drinking by any family member cause problems?         | 4643            | 43.3%       |
| Did drug use by any family member cause problems?         | 4619            | 26.5%       |
| Before 18, were you hit so hard that you had marks?       | 4651            | 24.5%       |
| Since 18, were you hit so hard that you had marks?        | 4639            | 12.3%       |
| Before 18, were you forced to have sex?                   | 4636            | 10.4%       |
| Since 18, were you forced to have sex?                    | 4650            | 4.4%        |
| Have you ever been treated for depression?                | 4639            | 28.6%       |
| Have you ever been treated for other emotional disorders? | 4586            | 19.2%       |
| Have you ever tried to commit suicide?                    | 4470            | 16.5%       |
| Have you ever starved yourself over 3 months?             | 4599            | 2.9%        |
| Have you ever binged and vomited over 3 months?           | 4563            | 2.4%        |
| Had a hard time learning when growing up?                 | 4538            | 19.5%       |

### **Additional Problem Areas Before You Were 15 Years Old**

The two major problem areas encountered by the clients before age 15 were stealing (56.6%) and starting fights (53.0%). Most of the other categories were also significant problem areas, and these problem areas were significantly correlated with outcome results. Those with problems had poor outcomes and those without these problems had positive outcomes.

| <b>Problem Area</b>                          | <b>Number Cases</b> | <b>Percent Yes</b> |
|--|---------------------|--------------------|
| Skip school more than 10 times?              | 4303                | 41.8               |
| Get suspended or expelled from school?       | 4286                | 45.7               |
| Get Arrested?                                | 4251                | 39.8               |
| Run away from home overnight more than once? | 4250                | 32.0               |
| Vandalize or destroy property?               | 4251                | 45.0               |
| Steal?                                       | 4256                | 56.6               |
| Have sex with more than one person?          | 4259                | 45.3               |
| Start physical fights?                       | 4274                | 53.0               |

### Questions on Spirituality

Most (68.0%) of the clients participated in prayer or meditation on a regular basis (at least several times per month). More than one-half (55.5%) were praying or meditating at least weekly.

#### How often do you pray or meditate?

| Pray or Meditate       | Number of Cases | Percent |
|------------------------|-----------------|---------|
| Never                  | 966             | 21.0%   |
| Less than once a month | 509             | 11.1%   |
| Several times a month  | 577             | 12.5%   |
| Every week             | 607             | 13.2%   |
| Every day              | 1947            | 42.3%   |
| Total                  | 4606            |         |

This group of clients was not highly involved in organized religious services, since more than one-third (37.1%) never attended religious services, and others (27.8%) attended services less than once a month.

#### How often do you attend religious services of any kind?

| Religious Services Attendance | Number of cases | Percent |
|-------------------------------|-----------------|---------|
| Never                         | 1697            | 37.1%   |
| Less than once a month        | 1273            | 27.8%   |
| Several times a month         | 492             | 10.8%   |
| Every week                    | 1033            | 22.6%   |
| Every day                     | 81              | 1.8%    |
| Total                         | 4576            |         |

## From Adult Discharge Form

### Program Type

Data analysis in this section was completed on all persons who had been discharged from treatment. The most common type of program was Day Outpatient.

| Type of Program                           | Number of Cases | Percent |
|---|-----------------|---------|
| Residential/Inpatient only                | 126             | 2.8%    |
| Evening Outpatient only                   | 7773            | 17.0%   |
| Day Outpatient only                       | 2751            | 60.7%   |
| Day Hospital                              | 9               | 0.2%    |
| Combination: Inpatient Evening Outpatient | 17              | 0.4%    |
| Combination: Inpatient Day Outpatient     | 8               | 0.2%    |
| Combination: Inpatient Day Hospital       | 1               | 0.0%    |
| Other                                     | 849             | 18.7%   |
| Total                                     | 4534            |         |



### Discharge Status for All Referrals to Programs

Based on information received from the treatment programs, most (98.7%) were in the 'Completed program' category. Some persons were transferred to other programs.

| Discharge Status             | Number of Cases | Percent |
|------------------------------|-----------------|---------|
| Evaluation only              | 23              | 0.5%    |
| Completed program            | 4414            | 98.7%   |
| Transferred to other program | 34              | 0.8%    |
| Left against staff advice    | 0               | 0.0%    |
| Discharged for noncompliance | 2               | 0.0%    |
| Insufficient funding         | 1               | 0.0%    |

### Chemical Use during Treatment

As would be expected, very few clients were known to be using chemicals during treatment.

| Chemical Use       | Number of Cases | Percent |
|--------------------|-----------------|---------|
| No                 | 4248            | 94.1%   |
| Not sure           | 255             | 5.7%    |
| Yes, as inpatient  | 6               | 0.2%    |
| Yes, as outpatient | 3               | 0.1%    |
| Total              | 4512            |         |

### **Family Program Participation**

Because of the prison setting of the clients, very few family members were available or allowed to participate in family programs.

| <b>Participation in Family Program</b> | <b>Number of Cases</b> | <b>Percent</b> |
|--|------------------------|----------------|
| No family or significant other         | 4262                   | 99.1%          |
| Patient refused                        | 24                     | 0.6%           |
| Family/significant others refused      | 6                      | 0.1%           |
| Some involvement                       | 9                      | 0.2%           |
| Total                                  | 4301                   |                |

### **Participation in Family Program**

Of the few who did take part in family programs, parents and friends were the most frequent participants.

| <b>Attendance</b> | <b>Percent None</b> | <b>Percent Partial</b> | <b>Percent Full</b> |
|-------------------|---------------------|------------------------|---------------------|
| Spouse/mate       | 73.3%               | 20.0%                  | 6.7%                |
| Parents           | 85.7%               | 14.3%                  | 0.0%                |
| Siblings          | 92.9%               | 7.1%                   | 0.0%                |
| Children          | 92.9%               | 7.1%                   | 0.0%                |
| Friends           | 70.6%               | 29.4%                  | 0.0%                |

### Post-discharge Referrals

Alcoholics Anonymous, Program Aftercare, and Narcotics Anonymous were the most frequent referral sources. Since there were multiple referrals, the total percent equals more than 100 percent.

| Referral Source               | Number of Cases | Percent |
|-------------------------------|-----------------|---------|
| Alcoholics Anonymous          | 3925            | 87.8%   |
| Emotions Anonymous            | 18              | 0.4%    |
| Cocaine Anonymous             | 93              | 2.1%    |
| Narcotics Anonymous           | 2615            | 58.6%   |
| Women for Sobriety            | 3               | 0.1%    |
| AL-ANON                       | 21              | 0.5%    |
| Other support group           | 201             | 4.7%    |
| Program Aftercare             | 2932            | 65.6%   |
| Individual Therapy/Counseling | 180             | 4.0%    |
| Family Therapy/Counseling     | 49              | 1.1%    |
| Halfway house                 | 427             | 9.6%    |
| Other CD program              | 237             | 5.3%    |
| Other                         | 889             | 19.9%   |



## PROGRAM ASSESSMENT FORM - COMPLETED BY COUNSELORS

Information for this section of the report was obtained from the Program Assessment form, which was completed by counselors most familiar with the clients' program and progress. The information was collected for persons completing treatment programs between April 1999 and November 2006. Information was available for a total of 4671 persons, although not everyone answered each question and not everyone was required to attend each program segment. Only information from the latest form (1999 version) was used.

### Group Counseling Sessions

Nearly all (99.8%) attended all of the required parts of their group counseling sessions. Most (87.2%) received a 'good' or 'fair' rating when compared to others in the program.

|                             | Yes   | No   |
|-----------------------------|-------|------|
| Attended all required parts | 99.8% | 0.2% |

|   | Excellent | Good  | Fair  | Poor |
|---|-----------|-------|-------|------|
| Compared to others, how well client did | 7.4%      | 57.1% | 30.1% | 5.4% |

### Individual Counseling

Nearly all (99.7%) attended the required parts of their individual counseling sessions. Most (86.5%) received a 'good' or 'fair' rating when compared to others in the program.

|                             | Yes   | No   |
|-----------------------------|-------|------|
| Attended all required parts | 99.7% | 0.3% |

|   | Excellent | Good  | Fair  | Poor |
|---|-----------|-------|-------|------|
| Compared to others, how well client did | 9.9%      | 59.4% | 27.1% | 3.6% |

### **Primary outpatient treatment program**

Almost all (99.7%) attended the required parts of their primary outpatient treatment program. Most (90.1%) received a 'good' or 'fair' rating in comparison to others in the program.

|                             | <b>Yes</b> | <b>No</b> |
|-----------------------------|------------|-----------|
| Attended all required parts | 99.7%      | 0.3%      |

|   | <b>Excellent</b> | <b>Good</b> | <b>Fair</b> | <b>Poor</b> |
|---|------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Compared to others, how well client did | 6.1%             | 59.7%       | 30.4%       | 3.9%        |

### **Aftercare services**

Of those in this program, over half (53.6%) attended the required parts of their aftercare services. Most (87.3) received a 'good' or 'fair' rating.

|                             | <b>Yes</b> | <b>No</b> |
|-----------------------------|------------|-----------|
| Attended all required parts | 53.6%      | 46.4%     |

|   | <b>Excellent</b> | <b>Good</b> | <b>Fair</b> | <b>Poor</b> |
|---|------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Compared to others, how well client did | 9.2%             | 32.4%       | 54.9%       | 3.5%        |

### **Relapse prevention**

Virtually all (99.8%) attended the required parts of relapse prevention. A large majority (91.5%) received a 'good' or 'fair' rating when compared to other clients in the program.

|                             | <b>Yes</b> | <b>No</b> |
|-----------------------------|------------|-----------|
| Attended all required parts | 99.8%      | 0.2%      |

|   | <b>Excellent</b> | <b>Good</b> | <b>Fair</b> | <b>Poor</b> |
|---|------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Compared to others, how well client did | 5.2%             | 59.5%       | 32.0%       | 3.2%        |

### Overall Assessment of Clients by Counselors

Nearly two-thirds (58.8%) received a 'good' rating considering all aspects of the client's treatment program. Consistent with other comparisons in the program assessment, the majority (88.9%) received a 'good' or 'fair' rating.

|  | <b>Excellent</b> | <b>Good</b> | <b>Fair</b> | <b>Poor</b> |
|--|------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Considering all aspects, how well client did | 6.9%             | 58.8%       | 30.1%       | 4.2%        |

Most clients (69.6%) were assessed to be somewhat likely to be free of substance abuse in the future. Frequently, those who were very likely to be free of substance abuse also performed well on outcome measures in comparison to others in their program. Those who were not likely to be free of substance abuse performed fair or poorly when compared to others in their program.

|  | <b>Very likely</b> | <b>Somewhat likely</b> | <b>Not likely</b> |
|--|--------------------|------------------------|-------------------|
| How likely to be free of substance abuse | 12.7%              | 69.6%                  | 17.7%             |

Most (65.7%) of those rated were viewed as somewhat likely to be arrest free for law violations in the future.

|                              | <b>Very likely</b> | <b>Somewhat likely</b> | <b>Not likely</b> |
|------------------------------|--------------------|------------------------|-------------------|
| How likely to be arrest free | 12.7%              | 65.7%                  | 21.6%             |

## **CLIENT ASSESSMENT FORM - COMPLETED BY CLIENTS**

Information for this section of the report was obtained from the Client Assessment form, which was completed by clients near the end of their substance abuse treatment programs. The information was collected for persons completing treatment programs between April 1999 and November 2006. Information was available for a total of 5824 persons, although not everyone answered each question. The numbers of cases are about the same as last year because only the latest (1999) version of the form was used, reflecting the most current information.

The clients were given the opportunity to rate six parts of their treatment program. Each of the six areas received very favorable ratings. A vast majority (88.9%) gave the overall program a 'good' or 'excellent' rating.

### **Ratings by Clients of the Alcohol and Drug Treatment Program**

|                               | <b>Poor</b> | <b>Fair</b> | <b>Good</b> | <b>Excellent</b> |
|-------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|------------------|
| Individual counseling         | 2.4%        | 11.0%       | 47.1%       | 39.5%            |
| Group Sessions                | 2.1%        | 14.2%       | 53.8%       | 29.8%            |
| Usefulness of films and video | 3.1%        | 13.4%       | 46.2%       | 37.3%            |
| Quality of films and video    | 5.5%        | 19.3%       | 46.3%       | 29.0%            |
| Facilities available          | 10.0%       | 23.4%       | 44.6%       | 22.0%            |
| The overall program           | 1.7%        | 9.4%        | 53.5%       | 35.4%            |



The clients were asked to indicate their agreement, disagreement or undecided response to the following questions with ratings ranging on a continuum from 1 = Disagree, 4 = Undecided, and 7 = Agree.

A vast majority of the clients agreed (responses 5-7) with the statements about the programs. On important questions more than 90 percent agreed with the statements, illustrating the strength of the positive feelings about the treatment programs. The highest mean ratings were: 'counselors were helpful' (6.2), 'gained knowledge' (6.2), and 'information was useful' (6.1). Consistent with the ratings above, and in general, the clients were favorably impressed with treatment programs.

|                                  | <b>Mean</b> | <b>Percent Agreeing<br/>with Statement</b> |
|----------------------------------|-------------|--|
| I gained knowledge               | 6.2         | 93.7%                                      |
| I liked the program              | 5.8         | 85.3%                                      |
| The counselors were helpful      | 6.2         | 92.8%                                      |
| The program was too long         | 3.2         | 26.4%                                      |
| The program was too short        | 3.7         | 34.5%                                      |
| Information presented was useful | 6.1         | 92.4%                                      |
| Better person because of program | 5.8         | 82.8%                                      |
| Too much information presented   | 2.6         | 16.8%                                      |
| Program well organized           | 5.8         | 83.5%                                      |

A vast majority (90.1%) of those completing the form indicated that they would recommend the treatment program to other people.

## OPEN-ENDED QUESTIONS - COMMENTS FROM 2006 CLIENTS

These comments were taken from those recently completing treatment programs.

### What did you like best about the Alcohol and Drug Treatment Program?

- Videos, films, movies (72 responses)
- Group sessions, discussions (71 responses)
- Counselors (61 responses)
- Information, knowledge, learning (55 responses)
- One on one counseling (30 responses)
- Learned about myself (28 responses)
- Relapse education, triggers, tools (28 responses)
- Group in general, people (26 responses)
- Talking/sharing (25 responses)
- Presentation quality/counselor's knowledge (21 responses)
- Thinking barriers/other barriers (16 responses)
- Getting out, finishing, last day, completing (11 responses)
- Look at myself/life/problems (11 responses)
- Learning about alcohol/drug addiction, treatment (10 responses)
- Openness (10 responses)
- How to stay sober/change for the better (9 responses)
- I can change, gave encouragement, more positive outlook on life (9 responses)
- Journaling/Chemical histories (9 responses)
- Homework (8 responses)
- Material (8 responses)
- Native based/all Native/ethnic approach (8 responses)
- Environment (7 responses)
- Liked the hours/short/couple hours a day (7 responses)
- 12 step program (5 responses)
- I am an alcoholic/addict/I need help (5 responses)
- It was a good/I liked it/it was useful (5 responses)
- Honesty (5 responses)
- Others went through same thing (5 responses)
- Effects of substance abuse (4 responses)
- It was helpful/getting help (4 responses)
- Run well/organized (4 responses)
- Activities (3 responses)
- Feedback/input from others (3 responses)
- Don't know (3 responses)
- Listening (3 responses)
- Spirituality (3 responses)

- Teacher/instructor (3 responses)
- Thinking (3 responses)
- All of it (2 responses)
- Better than last or other treatments (2 responses)
- Class (2 responses)
- Helping others/learning from others (2 responses)
- Nothing (2 responses)

## **OPEN-ENDED QUESTIONS**

**What, if anything, about the program do you think needs to be changed?**

- Nothing (103 responses)
- Update videos (49 responses)
- Change approach/organization/activities (34 responses)
- Length, longer or less rushed (29 responses)
- One on one counseling, more counseling, more in-depth counseling (26 responses)
- Bigger & better facilities (classroom, chairs, tables, etc.) (21 responses)
- More group discussion/sessions/interaction (21 responses)
- Length (12 responses)
- Less homework/paperwork/written work (12 responses)
- Coffee/food/snacks (11 responses)
- Time (8 responses)
- Less videos (7 responses)
- Behavior of inmates (6 responses)
- Only people who want to be there or need it (6 responses)
- Schedule change (more days, fewer hours, time of day, more intense, etc.) (6 responses)
- Update/change material (6 responses)
- Information, more or less in-depth, different, updated (5 responses)
- More videos (5 responses)
- Not mandatory (5 responses)
- Better counselors, new counselors (4 responses)
- Later/too early (4 responses)
- Location/out of prison (4 responses)
- More structure (4 responses)
- Participation (4 responses)
- Family (3 responses)
- More breaks (3 responses)
- Shorter in length (3 responses)
- Better organization/structure (2 responses)
- Confidentiality (2 responses)
- Don't know (2 responses)

- Don't rush make-ups (2 responses)
- Materials/workbook (2 responses)
- People, others (2 responses)
- Separate treatment for Gamblers (2 responses)

**REPORT OF RESULTS OF 12-MONTH  
FOLLOW-UP STUDY FOR THE  
ADULT TREATMENT PROGRAMS**

**INTRODUCTION**

Included in this report is the analysis of 3,305 persons for whom the 12-month or end of parole form was completed since 1994, and who had completed the forms while in the treatment program. The average length of time between the release from the penitentiary and being surveyed was about 12 months for this group. This 12-month follow-up period will be referred to as the end of parole period for the sake of simplicity. The follow-up forms were completed by Department of Corrections' parole officers. The procedure was changed during 1994 so that follow-up forms were completed at the end of 12 months of parole or after release from parole. Information for those on the 12-month or end-of-parole follow-up period was available through November 2006.

## BASIC RESULTS

For those surveyed at the end of their parole period, 46.4 percent were abstinent and 53.6 percent had used substances at least once (as shown in 'Use Of Any Drug' table on next page). These rates compared very favorably with abstinence rates from private treatment programs for people in general.

## DRUG AND ALCOHOL USE

### USE OF ALCOHOL OTHER STUDIES

| NAME OF STUDY | PERCENT<br>ABSTINENT | TIME FRAME |
|---------------|----------------------|------------|
| TOPS          | 40-50%               | One Year   |

TOPS (Treatment Outcome Prospective Study)-NIDA, n = 10,000  
(reported from NASADAD)-multiple studies over a ten-year period.

Over one-half (56.5%) did not use alcohol in the 12 months following treatment (or release from incarceration).

### USE OF ALCOHOL 12-MONTH FOLLOW-UP

| RESULT OF TESTING                | NUMBER | PERCENT |
|----------------------------------|--------|---------|
| Used Alcohol                     | 1438   | 43.5%   |
| Did Not Use Alcohol<br>Abstinent | 1867   | 56.5%   |
| Total                            | 3305   |         |

Over three-fourths (79.5%) were not using marijuana 12 months following treatment.

**USE OF MARIJUANA  
12-MONTH FOLLOW-UP**

| <b>RESULT OF TESTING</b> | <b>NUMBER</b> | <b>PERCENT</b> |
|--------------------------|---------------|----------------|
| Used Marijuana           | 674           | 20.5%          |
| Did Not Use Marijuana    | 2617          | 79.5%          |
| Total                    | 3293          |                |

Most (87.7%) of the persons did not use other drugs during the 12 month follow-up.

**USE OF OTHER DRUGS  
12-MONTH FOLLOW-UP**

| <b>RESULT OF TESTING</b> | <b>NUMBER</b> | <b>PERCENT</b> |
|--------------------------|---------------|----------------|
| Used Other Drugs         | 412           | 12.3%          |
| Did Not Use Other Drugs  | 2939          | 87.7%          |
| Total                    | 3351          |                |

Over one-half (53.6%) had used drugs or alcohol 12 months following treatment.

**USE OF ANY DRUG  
12-MONTH FOLLOW-UP**

| <b>RESULT OF TESTING</b>     | <b>NUMBER</b> | <b>PERCENT</b> |
|------------------------------|---------------|----------------|
| Used Any Drugs or Alcohol    | 1795          | 53.6%          |
| Did Not Use Drugs or Alcohol | 1556          | 46.4%          |
| Total                        | 3351          |                |

## **EMPLOYMENT**

The employment rate (part- or full-time) was very high (90.2%) during the follow-up period.

### **EMPLOYMENT STATUS 12-MONTH FOLLOW-UP**

| <b>EMPLOYMENT STATUS</b> | <b>NUMBER</b> | <b>PERCENT</b> |
|--------------------------|---------------|----------------|
| Working Part-time        | 359           | 12.8%          |
| Working Full-time        | 2167          | 77.4%          |
| Not Working              | 274           | 9.8%           |
| Total                    | 2800          |                |

## **EDUCATION**

Very few (5.7%) clients were attending school/training.

### **EDUCATION/TRAINING STATUS 12-MONTH FOLLOW-UP**

| <b>EDUCATION</b>          | <b>NUMBER</b> | <b>PERCENT</b> |
|---------------------------|---------------|----------------|
| Attending School/Training | 185           | 5.7%           |
| Not Attending             | 3079          | 94.3%          |
| Total                     | 3264          |                |

## **ALCOHOL AND DRUG TESTING**

About four-fifths (81.6%) of the parolees were tested for alcohol and other drug substances during the reporting period.

### **TESTING RESULTS 12-MONTH FOLLOW-UP**

| <b>TESTING COMPLETED</b> | <b>NUMBER</b> | <b>PERCENT</b> |
|--------------------------|---------------|----------------|
| Was Tested               | 2727          | 81.6           |
| Was Not Tested           | 617           | 18.4           |



|       |      |  |
|-------|------|--|
| Total | 3344 |  |
|-------|------|--|

The rate of testing positive was 80.1 percent for the 12-month follow-up period. The high positive rates during the end of the 12-month follow-up may, in part, be due to the negative results not being recorded on the form (left as blank information), as evidenced by the small number (1500 of cases reported versus number tested (3344). Those who were tested were likely tested with probable cause (suspicion of a substance abuse problem).

**TESTING RESULTS  
12-MONTH FOLLOW-UP**

| RESULT OF TESTING | NUMBER | PERCENT |
|-------------------|--------|---------|
| Positive          | 1202   | 80.1    |
| Negative          | 298    | 19.9    |
| Total             | 1500   |         |

**ARRESTS**

About one-third (29.9%) had been arrested by the end of the follow-up period. More than one-half of the arrests involved drug or alcohol related offenses (DWI, drinking, no bar, possession, etc.). Many parole violations could have been for substance use, but specific violations were not always specified on the follow-up forms completed by parole officers. Nationally, about one-third of the parolees were re-arrested during the first twelve months of parole. The end of the parole results for the South Dakota clients was quite favorable, considering that this segment of the report concerns only those who had been through the Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. Many arrests were for drug and alcohol related activities and not for 'hard-core' criminal actions.

**ARRESTS  
12-MONTH FOLLOW-UP**

| ARRESTED SINCE PROGRAM<br>WAS COMPLETED | NUMBER | PERCENT |
|---|--------|---------|
| Arrested                                | 996    | 29.9%   |

|              |      |       |
|--------------|------|-------|
| Not Arrested | 2331 | 70.1% |
| Total        | 3327 |       |

#### **PAROLE VIOLATIONS**

Over one-half (57.1%) violated provisions of their parole during the follow-up period. About three-fourths of the violations were for drug and alcohol related situations.

#### **PAROLE VIOLATION 12-MONTH FOLLOW-UP**

| <b>PAROLE VIOLATION SINCE<br/>PROGRAM WAS COMPLETED</b> | <b>NUMBER</b> | <b>PERCENT</b> |
|---|---------------|----------------|
| Violated Parole   | 1894          | 57.1%          |
| Did Not Violate Parole                                  | 1421          | 42.9%          |
| Total   | 3315          |                |

#### **GOVERNMENT AND WELFARE ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS**

Considering the population studied, relatively few (9.5%) were receiving government or welfare assistance.

#### **GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE 12-MONTH FOLLOW-UP**

| <b>GOVERNMENT OR WELFARE<br/>ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS</b> | <b>NUMBER</b> | <b>PERCENT</b> |
|--|---------------|----------------|
| Received Assistance                                  | 315           | 9.5%           |
| Did Not Receive Assistance                           | 2988          | 90.5%          |
| Total  | 3303          |                |

## **SUMMARY OF FACTORS RELATED TO ABSTINENCE**

Those with 'much' aftercare had better results than did those with 'none' or 'some' aftercare. Those with 'no or very limited' aftercare had a 26.2 percent rate of abstinence, while those with 'some' and 'much' aftercare reported abstinence rates of 30.2 percent and 63.9 percent, respectively.

### **RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ABSTINENCE AND AFTERCARE SERVICES 12-MONTH FOLLOW-UP**

| <b>Alcohol Usage</b> | <b>No Aftercare<br/>or Dropped</b> | <b>Some<br/>Aftercare</b> | <b>Much<br/>Aftercare</b> |
|----------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| Abstinent            | 26.2%                              | 30.2%                     | 63.9%                     |
| Not Abstinent        | 73.8%                              | 69.8%                     | 36.1%                     |

Significant Results  $p < .001$

Significant findings occurred when the relationship between attendance at AA/NA meetings and abstinence was examined. Those with frequent attendance had significantly ( $p < .001$ ) higher (66.6%) abstinence rates than did those with no attendance (25.7%) and some attendance (44.3%).

### **RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ABSTINENCE AND ATTENDING AA MEETINGS 12-Month Follow-up**

| <b>Alcohol Usage</b> | <b>No Attendance<br/>or Dropped</b> | <b>Some<br/>Attendance</b> | <b>Much<br/>Attendance</b> |
|----------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Abstinent            | 25.7%                               | 44.3%                      | 66.6%                      |
| Not Abstinent        | 74.3%                               | 55.7%                      | 33.4%                      |

Significant Results  $p < .001$

## **SUMMARY OF FACTORS RELATED TO NOT BEING ARRESTED**

The results were significant between receiving aftercare and arrest rates for the 12-month follow-up. The 'no' aftercare and 'much' aftercare groups had lower arrest rates than did the 'some' aftercare group. Many clients with 'some' aftercare may not have completed aftercare programs, and some of those with 'no' aftercare may not have been required to attend.

### **RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ARRESTED AND AFTERCARE SERVICES 12-MONTH FOLLOW-UP**

| <b>ARREST<br/>CATEGORY</b> | <b>No Aftercare<br/>or Dropped</b> | <b>Some<br/>Aftercare</b> | <b>Much<br/>Aftercare</b> |
|----------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| Arrested                   | 37.7%                              | 40.2%                     | 23.1%                     |
| Not Arrested               | 62.3%                              | 59.8%                     | 76.9%                     |

Significant Results  $p < .001$

Attendance at AA/NA meetings was significantly related to arrest rates. Only 21.5 percent of those attending all or nearly all AA/NA meetings were arrested, while over one-third (37.6%) of those not attending AA/NA meetings were arrested during the 12-month time frame.

### **RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ARRESTED AND ATTENDING AA MEETINGS 12-MONTH FOLLOW-UP**

| <b>ARREST<br/>CATEGORY</b> | <b>No Attendance<br/>or Dropped</b> | <b>Some<br/>Attendance</b> | <b>Much<br/>Attendance</b> |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Arrested                   | 37.6%                               | 34.2%                      | 21.5%                      |
| Not Arrested               | 62.4%                               | 65.8%                      | 78.5%                      |

Significant Results  $p < .001$

## **PAROLE VIOLATIONS AND AFTERCARE SERVICES AND ATTENDING AA**

There was a significant relationship between receiving aftercare services and violating parole. Less than one-half (41.1%) of those attending 'much' aftercare services violated parole, while a much higher percent (85.9%) of those with 'no' attendance (or dropped out) or 'some' attendance (73.8%) violated provisions of parole.

### **RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN VIOLATING PAROLE AND AFTERCARE SERVICES 12-MONTH FOLLOW-UP**

| <b>VIOLATION<br/>CATEGORY</b> | <b>No Attendance<br/>or Dropped</b> | <b>Some<br/>Attendance</b> | <b>Much<br/>Attendance</b> |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Violated<br>Parole            | 85.9%                               | 73.8%                      | 41.1%                      |
| Did Not<br>Violate            | 14.1%                               | 26.2%                      | 58.9%                      |

Significant Results  $p < .001$

There was a significant relationship between attending AA meetings and violating parole. About two-fifth (40.5%) of those with 'much' attendance violated parole, while more than four-fifths (83.1%) of those with 'no' attendance (or dropped out) violated provisions of parole.

### **RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN VIOLATING PAROLE AND ATTENDING AA MEETINGS 12-MONTH FOLLOW-UP**

| <b>VIOLATION<br/>CATEGORY</b> | <b>No Attendance<br/>or Dropped</b> | <b>Some<br/>Attendance</b> | <b>Much<br/>Attendance</b> |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Violated<br>Parole            | 83.1%                               | 61.5%                      | 40.5%                      |
| Did Not<br>Violate            | 16.9%                               | 38.5%                      | 59.5%                      |

Significant Results  $p < .001$

## **ABSCONDED**

Of the 3331 persons who completed treatment programs while inmates and were subsequently paroled, 185 persons (5.5%) absconded while on parole.

### **ABSCONDED END OF PAROLE**

| <b>ABSCONDED WHILE PAROLED</b> | <b>NUMBER</b> | <b>PERCENT</b> |
|--------------------------------|---------------|----------------|
| Yes, sent back to prison       | 74            | 2.2            |
| Yes, retained on parole        | 10            | 0.3            |
| Yes, still at large            | 101           | 3.0            |
| No                             | 3146          | 94.5           |
| Total                          | 3331          |                |

## **PAROLE OFFICERS ASSESSMENTS OF CLIENTS**

Parole officers were asked to indicate their assessment of the client's compliance with the parole plan. Of those for whom information was available, the officers reported that the clients had quite marginal compliance with the parole plans. Over one-half (54.9%) were rated as having either Fair or Poor compliance with the parole plan.

### **COMPLIANCE WITH PAROLE PLAN**

|                 | <b>Excell</b> | <b>Good</b> | <b>Fair</b> | <b>Poor</b> | <b>Mean</b> |
|-----------------|---------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Percent         | 14.2%         | 30.8%       | 24.6%       | 30.3%       | 2.7         |
| Number of Cases | 452           | 978         | 781         | 963         | 3174        |

The ratings by parole officers of clients' relationships with family members received a mix of ratings with about one-half (50.8%) receiving Excellent or Good ratings.

### **RELATIONSHIPS WITH FAMILY MEMBERS**

|  | <b>Excell</b> | <b>Good</b> | <b>Fair</b> | <b>Poor</b> | <b>Mean</b> |
|--|---------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
|--|---------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|

|                 |       |       |       |       |      |
|-----------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|
| Percent         | 10.4% | 40.4% | 34.0% | 15.2% | 2.5  |
| Number of Cases | 330   | 1280  | 1078  | 483   | 3171 |

The ratings by parole officers of clients' relationships with peers and friends were inconsistent with about one-half rated as Excellent or Good and about one-half listed as Fair or Poor.

#### **RELATIONSHIPS WITH PEERS/FRIENDS**

|                 | Excell | Good  | Fair  | Poor  | Mean |
|-----------------|--------|-------|-------|-------|------|
| Percent         | 8.9%   | 39.5% | 34.2% | 17.4% | 2.6  |
| Number of Cases | 249    | 1103  | 956   | 486   | 2794 |

The parole officers' ratings of clients' employment progress/satisfaction were higher than the other areas rated. More than one-half (56.5%) of the ratings were Excellent or Good and the remainder (43.6%) was Fair or Poor.

#### **EMPLOYMENT PROGRESS/SATISFACTION**

|                 | Excell | Good  | Fair  | Poor  | Mean |
|-----------------|--------|-------|-------|-------|------|
| Percent         | 18.1%  | 38.4% | 24.8% | 18.8% | 2.4  |
| Number of Cases | 572    | 1213  | 783   | 593   | 3161 |

The officers' assessments of the persons remaining arrest free were not high, since nearly one-third (34.4%) of the clients were rated as Excellent or Good, and a majority (65.6%) was perceived as having only Fair or Poor likelihood of remaining arrest free.

**TABLE 22**  
**PROBABILITY OF REMAINING ARREST FREE?**

|                 | Excell | Good  | Fair  | Poor  | Mean |
|-----------------|--------|-------|-------|-------|------|
| Percent         | 7.7%   | 26.7% | 26.2% | 39.4% | 3.0  |
| Number of Cases | 236    | 823   | 807   | 1215  | 3081 |

The results were non-conclusive regarding how well the clients did while on parole. Less than one-half (43.3%) of the parolees were perceived as doing Excellent or Good, while more (56.8%) were viewed as performing at a Fair or Poor level as parolees.

**HOW WELL DID PERSON DO ON PAROLE?**

|                 | Excell | Good  | Fair  | Poor  | Mean |
|-----------------|--------|-------|-------|-------|------|
| Percent         | 12.2%  | 31.1% | 23.0% | 33.8% | 2.8  |
| Number of Cases | 9      | 23    | 17    | 25    | 74   |

A similar question to the one used above was used on this question, which was on an earlier version of the form. Again the officers' perceptions of the clients remaining arrest free were not high, with only about one-fourth of clients viewed as 'not likely to be arrested in the future.'

**LIKELIHOOD OF BEING ARRESTED IN THE FUTURE?**

|                                | Percent | Number |
|--------------------------------|---------|--------|
| Very Likely to be Arrested     | 27.4%   | 17     |
| Somewhat Likely to be Arrested | 48.4%   | 30     |
| Not Likely to be Arrested      | 24.2%   | 15     |
| Total                          |         | 62     |



## **POSITIVE PROFILE CLIENTS COMPARED TO NON-FAVORABLE PROFILE CLIENTS**

Those who had characteristics related to successful outcomes were compared with clients who had fewer favorable factors. A favorable profile consisted of persons who liked the treatment programs and rated them as excellent, were rated by their counselors as doing good or excellent while in the treatment program, attended AA/NA much or all of the time while on parole, and worked full-time while on parole. Persons with a non-favorable profile comprised clients who were not working full-time, did not attend AA/NA as they should, did not like the treatment program, and were judged by their counselors in the treatment program as doing poorly. It can be seen from the chart below that those with a positive profile had excellent outcomes and those with non-favorable profiles performed very poorly. The group with favorable characteristics had a very high substance abstinence rate (69.9%), while the unfavorable group had a low rate (14.1%). The favorable group had low arrest (17.7%) and parole violation (33.1%) rates, and the group with non-favorable characteristics had very high arrest (43.8%) and parole violation (90.6%) rates.

### **RESULTS AFTER BEING PAROLED FOR 12 MONTHS**

| <b>Group</b>          | <b>Abstinence</b> | <b>Arrested</b> | <b>Violated</b> |
|-----------------------|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Favorable Profile     | 69.9%             | 17.7%           | 33.1%           |
| Non-Favorable Profile | 14.1%             | 43.8%           | 90.6%           |
| Overall Rates         | 46.4%             | 29.9%           | 57.1%           |

Results are all statistically significant  $p < .001$

## **FACTORS PREDICTIVE OF OUTCOME SUCCESS**

Factors related to outcome success (e.g., not using substances, arrest free, non-violation of parole, and not absconding) were determined by correlational and non-parametric procedures analyses (chi square and Fisher's). The outcome factors were obtained from the yearly follow-up forms completed by parole officers. All data sets were merged and appropriate analyses were conducted. Since there were no statistically significant differences by year, the results are not presented by year. The following factors were found to be predictive of success:

### **Intake Forms Matched with Follow-up Information**

1. Married persons were less likely to abscond than were single people.
2. Older persons were less likely to be arrested than were younger people.
3. Older persons were less likely to use substances than were younger people.
4. Older persons were less likely to violate parole than were younger people.
5. Older persons were less likely to abscond than were younger people.
6. Persons with more education were less likely to use substances than were people with less education.
7. Persons with more education were less likely to be arrested than were people with low amounts of education.
8. Persons with more education were less likely to violate parole than were people with low amounts of education.
9. Persons with more education were less likely to abscond than were people with low amounts of education.
10. American Indians were more likely to use substances while on parole than were Whites.
11. Americans Indians were more likely to be arrested than were Whites.

12. Americans Indians were more likely to violate parole than were Whites.

13. Americans Indians were more likely to abscond than were Whites.

### **History Forms Matched with Follow-up Information**

1. Persons with problems being late to work were more likely to use alcohol than were people who didn't have problems being late to work.

2. Individuals with problems missing work were more likely to use substances and violate parole than were people who didn't have problems missing work.

3. Persons who indicated problems before age 15 with skipping school were more likely to violate parole, be arrested, and use substances than were people who didn't report skipping school.

4. Those with problems before age 15 being suspended from school were more likely to violate parole, be arrested, abscond, and use substances than were people who didn't report being suspended from school.

5. Persons arrested before age 15 were more likely to violate parole, be arrested, abscond, and use substances during parole than were people who were not arrested.

6. Individuals who reported running away from home before age 15 more likely to violate parole, be arrested, abscond, and use substances during parole than were people who did not run away.

7. Persons who were guilty of the crime of vandalism before age 15 were more likely to violate parole, abscond, and use substances than were people who were not guilty.

8. Individuals guilty of stealing before age 15 were more likely to violate parole and use substances while on parole than were people who didn't report stealing.

9. Persons reporting sex with more than one person before the age of 15 were more likely to violate parole, be arrested, and use substances than were people not reporting this level of sexual activity.

10. Individuals who indicated problems with fighting before age 15 were more likely to violate parole, be arrested and use substances during parole than were people who didn't report fighting.

#### **Information from the Follow-up Form for Those Completing Treatment**

1. Persons who were working were less likely to be arrested.
2. Persons who were working were less likely to violate parole.
3. Persons who were working were less likely to use substances.
4. Persons who were working were less likely to abscond.
5. People attending AA were less likely to violate parole than were those not attending AA.
6. People attending AA were more likely to be abstinent than were those not attending AA.
7. People attending AA were less likely to be arrested than were those not attending AA.
8. People attending AA were less likely to abscond than were those not attending AA.
9. People attending aftercare were less likely to abscond than were those not attending aftercare.
10. People attending aftercare were less likely to be arrested than were those not attending aftercare.
11. People attending aftercare were less likely to violate parole than were those not attending aftercare.
12. People attending aftercare were more likely to be abstinent than were those not attending aftercare.
13. Parole officers' assessments of compliance with parole plans were significantly related to abstinence, arrest, violation of parole, and absconder status. The officers' perceptions were closely related to the performances of clients. High ratings by the officers were associated with good outcomes (less drinking, fewer arrests, fewer parole violations, and fewer absconders).

14. Parole officers' assessments of clients' relationships with family members were highly correlated with abstinence, arrest, violation of parole status, and absconder status. Again, the officers' perceptions were closely related to the performance of clients. Good perceived relationships with family members were significantly correlated with good performances by the clients.

15. Parole officers' assessments of clients' relationships with peers/friends were significantly related to abstinence, arrest, violation of parole, and absconder status. The officers' perceptions quite accurately reflected the reality of the performances of the clients in these areas. Good peer relations were correlated with good outcome performances.

16. Parole officers' assessments of clients' employment progress were highly correlated with abstinence, arrest, violation of parole, and absconder status. Again, the officers' perceptions were closely related to the performances of clients. Good perceived employment progress was correlated with good performances by the clients.

17. Parole officers' assessments of the probability of remaining arrest free were highly correlated with clients' performances related to abstinence, arrests, violation of parole, and absconder status. The officers' perceptions were closely related to the performances of clients. Of course, the officers often had hindsight as a guide in judging the performance of the clients.

#### **Client Assessment Forms Matched with Follow-up Information**

1. Participants in the treatment programs who liked the program (rated it high) were less likely to use substances while on parole or violate parole.

2. Participants in the treatment programs who rated the group counseling high were less likely to violate parole and use substances.

3. Clients who rated individual counseling high were less likely to use substances or violate provisions of their parole.

4. Clients who rated the overall program high were less likely to use substances and violate parole.

5. Clients who thought the program was well organized were less likely to use substances and violate parole.

## **Counselor Assessment Forms Matched with Follow-up Information**

1. Counselors' ratings of the clients' performances in the outpatient treatment program were significantly related to abstinence, absconding, and parole violations. High ratings were correlated with greater abstinence, less absconding, and fewer parole violations.

2. Counselors' ratings of the clients' performances in individual counseling sessions were significantly related to abstinence and parole violations. High ratings were correlated with greater abstinence and fewer parole violations.

3. Counselors' ratings of the clients' performances in group counseling sessions were significantly related to abstinence, absconding, and parole violations. High ratings were correlated with greater abstinence, less absconding and fewer parole violations.

4. Counselors' ratings of the clients' overall performances in the program were significantly related to abstinence, absconding, and parolee violation. High ratings were related to greater abstinence, less absconding, and fewer parole violations.

5. Clients who had high ratings from their counselors in the relapse prevention part of the program were less likely to violate parole and had higher abstinence rates.

6. Counselors' perceptions of the likelihood of the clients remaining substance abuse free in the future were significantly related to outcome factors. Good ratings were related to greater abstinence, fewer arrests, fewer parole violations, and less absconding.

7. Counselors' perceptions of the clients' future prospects of being arrested were significantly related to abstinence, arrests, and parolee violations. Favorable ratings by the counselors of the clients were related to greater abstinence, fewer arrests, and fewer parole violations.